

ONE STOP STUDY CENTRE

By

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Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the
Bachelor of Technology (Hons)
(Business Information System)

SEPT 2012

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CERTIFICATION OF APPROVAL

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A project dissertation submitted to the
Information Technology Programme
Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the
BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY (Hons)
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Approved by,

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UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI PETRONAS
TRONOH, PERAK

Sept 2012

CERTIFICATION OF ORIGINALITY

This is to certify that I am responsible for the work submitted in this project, that the original work is my own except as specified in the reference and acknowledgements, and that the original work contained herein has not been undertaken or done by unspecified sources or persons.

(NORFAREZAN BT HASSIM)

ABSTRACT

One Stop Study Centre is a website designed to provide all the information on the educational institute and study loans for the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM) leaver's students in Malaysia. The main purpose of this project is to collect all the information of the educational institution and all the respective fields of study that available in the market for the student to choose from. Apart from that, the website will also provide the educational aid that available for the student to choose from when furthering their studies. The website will publish all the fields of studies and the list the educational institution – public and private, in Malaysia. A brief explanation on each of the institution will be included for the student's reference. Thus, the student will find all the information needed in the One Stop Study Centre Website. This website, which contains all the supportive information on the education field, will help the student to prepare for their education scholarship or the study loan. The results consist of the findings from the literature review section and the storyboard of the website. Recommendation and conclusion conclude the whole chapter of the project and it recommends few recommendations for future implementation of the project.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to my project supervisor, Dr. Dhanapal Durai Dominic P., who had continuously monitored and guiding my project throughout the duration of nine months. Without his continuous advice, I would not have completed my project. Thank you so much.

Instead of that, I would like to thank to all my friends for continuous support given to me morally or technically especially to my classmates who understand the effort that I put in order to make my project complete and success.

Thanks god that the project finally completed and yet without anyone's help, I would not have completed this project. Thank you so much.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The common problems that occurs among the Malaysian students after completing their high school or Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM) is to find the best institutional to further their studies. Many of the students do not know the field of studies that available in the market thus most of them have chosen the wrong path in their studies.

The simplest foundation for the student to understand and to be expose to all the available field of studies is by providing them a website in which they can search, reads and study about the education system. Besides, additional information such as the education funds will also helps the students to plan for their future.

As the student just finished their education in high school, they need guidance in order to understand all the available fields of study that they have never been expose during their high school period. The field of studies that available in the market might be a new thing for them and they might not familiar with all the available education aids that available for them.

Although the government and another learning institutional do offers seminars and open day in their respective place, sometimes it does not cover everything that can help the student in order to choose their career path in the future. As the step of an excellent future starts with their first education after their high school, it is very crucial for the student to understand every opportunity that lies in front of them.

1.2 Problem Statements

The problem statements of this project are:

- The student does not exposed to the available field of studies, education aid opportunity and learning institution in the market due to lacks of educational information portal/website.

Most of the students nowadays are not aware of what they want to achieve in the future. The students sometimes forced to jump into the field of study that they do not have interest in by their parents due to lack of information on the courses offered by the learning institutions in Malaysia. The current available website that provided by the government or any other education institutional somehow does not provide all the necessary information that the student needs in order to have more understanding about the higher education in Malaysia.

The students also do not aware that there are financial aids that can help them along the road towards completing their diploma or degree. A good and informative portal shall put all the relative information on the field of studies available, list of institutional and the financial aids so that the student can plan for their future education path.

The significant of this project is to help the student by providing a new and better website for them to refer to in terms of all the education's updates, information and all the related information that can help the student to choose their goals in life and striving for excellence in the future.

1.3 Objectives and Scope of Study

The primary objectives of this project are:

- To help the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM) leavers to choose the right path of study in the future by giving all the information on the courses offered in each universities locally and internationally and to provide all the related information on the education field.

The secondary objectives of this project are:

- To design and develop the website.
- To develop a prototype for the project.
- To successfully test-run the prototype of the prototype.

The scope of study of this project is the Malaysian students who just finished their Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM). A better understanding on what will interest the students to get all the information needed in furthering their studies is important so it will be easier to build a website that best suits all the students. Furthermore, a good website will promote itself to the entire expected user in the future. Instead of that, the scope also covers the parents of the students as the parents should understand about the education system well before letting their children make decision on the field of study that they will choose in the future.

Another scope is the website page and the online chatting that will be installed in the webpage. The webpage will be informative and plug-in for online chatting will be installed together with the website in order to assist the user throughout their visit to the website.

Final scope will be the android application. Technology has open up a new door to promote the project other than building up a website. One Stop Study Centre will also available in android application. The android application will be complete using the MIT App inventor available online.

1.4 Significance of the project

This project will beneficial for the students who have just finished their high schools. The student will have the guidance in furthering their studies in the tertiary level. The students will get all the information from one single website and evaluate all the alternatives before making their decision on their future studies.

Other than that, the other benefit will goes to the parents of the students. By browsing through the website, their parents will understand and educate themselves with the Malaysia higher education and it can help the parents to plan for the children's future.

This project expected to be completed to its minimum requirements in eight months. Throughout the time period, all the error occurred need to be take into consideration since the time period given are less than a year thus, a complete and perfect system will not be able to be completed if the error does not fixed in less time.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Education System in Malaysia

Education as an industry has tremendously growth in Malaysia. The increasing demand of the tertiary education has led to the establishment of numerous public and private higher education institutions. As in Malaysia, there are mainly four levels of educations to be gone through by all the Malaysian. The first three levels, which are the pre-school, primary school, and secondary school, were mainly handles by the Ministry of Education. The higher level, which is the tertiary education level handled by the Ministry of Higher Education.

The students in Malaysia have to complete their secondary education before pursuing to their tertiary level. At the end of the secondary education, the students are required to take the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM). SPM was mainly based on the old British 'School Certificate' examination and it was then converted to the General Certificate of Education of 'O' level examination in Malaysian education (Wikipedia, 2012).

According to Hassan A., Malaysia has been able to improve its education standard with the support of its private sector over the last couple of decades. Large industrial and service organizations have come forward to provide all university students the required job training facilities. The government emphasizes this practical training as compulsory.

The table below shows the levels or grade in the Malaysian Education as taken from the Wikipedia website.

Level/Grade	Typical age
Preschool	
Pre-school playgroup	3–4
Kindergarten	4–6
Primary school	
Darjah 1	7
Darjah 2	8
Darjah 3	9
Darjah 4	10
Darjah 5	11
Darjah 6	12
Secondary school	
Tingkatan 1	13
Tingkatan 2	14
Tingkatan 3	15
Tingkatan 4	16
Tingkatan 5	17
Post-secondary education	
Tertiary education (College or University)	Ages vary (usually four years, referred to as Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior years)

Table 2.1: List of Malaysian education levels

2.2 Malaysian Higher Education

The higher education in Malaysia is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) and it was published in 2004. The main purpose of MOHE is to govern and monitor the Malaysian higher education sector both in public and private institutional that available in Malaysia. The main core thrust of MOHE is:

- To create a strategic and systematic plan for higher education
- To reinforce the management system of higher education
- To increase the level of capacity, accessibility and participation in higher education
- To enhance the quality of higher education at par with international standards
- To internationalize Malaysian higher education Structure / Organization of MOHE

At the tertiary education level, it leads to the award of certificates, diplomas, degree, and higher degree programs. All those tertiary educations will be offer by two sectors, which are the public and the private sector of educations.

In the Malaysian education, an Act known as the Malaysia Qualification Framework (MQF) was established in order to accredit higher educational programmes and qualifications. It is to regulate and supervise the standard of the higher education providers and to maintain the Malaysian Qualifications Register. The implementation of the MQF also became the unified system to interlink all the qualifications awarded in Malaysia and it serves as the reference point for all the Malaysian national qualification.

According to Hassan A., Malaysian Higher Education Institution (MHEI) will be bench marked according to the international standard. MHEI should follow the Quality Assurance Standard Procedure as in the Malaysian Qualification Framework (MQF). In the year 2010, 60% of the total academicians should have Ph.D degree. MoU and Joint research with well-known International Higher Institution should be established. Action is being taken to upgrade the quality of research and development as well as innovation in all universities.

Year	Public institution	Private institution	Polytechnic	Community college	Total
2001	304,628	270,904	51,839	1,108	628,479
2002	281,839	294,600	52,898	3,207	632,544
2003	294,359	314,344	53,492	6,424	668,619
2004	293,978	322,891	64,382	8,945	690,196
2005	307,121	258,825	73,834	9,873	649,653
2006	331,025	323,787	82,045	11,273	748,130
2007	382,997	365,800	84,250	14,438	847,485
2008	419,334	399,897	85,280	17,082	921,593
2009	437,420	484,377	86,471	17,279	1,025,547
2010	462,780	541,629	87,751	18,200	1,110,360

Table 2.2: Enrolment in tertiary education institution based, 2001-2010

2.3 Public Higher Education

All the public universities in Malaysia are fully funded by the Malaysian government yet it is self-managed institutions. All the public higher institutional has been upgraded into full universities and there are not public university colleges.

The current public institution in Malaysia divided into five Researches University, 4 broad based and 12 specialized universities.

Universiti Malaya (UM), established on 1-1-1962
Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), established in 1969
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), established on 18-5-1970
Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), established on 4-10-1971
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), established on 1-4-1975
Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), established on 26-8-1999
Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM), established on 10-5-1983
Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), established on 16-2-1984
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), established on 24-12-1992
Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), established on 24-11-1994
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI), established on 24-2-1997
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), established on 13-3-1998
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT), established on 15-7-1999
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM), established on 30-9-2000
Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM), established on 1-12-2000
Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP), established on 16-2-2002
Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP), established on 2-5-
Universiti Darul Iman Malaysia (UDM), established on 1-1-2006
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK), established on 14-6-2006
Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia (UPNM), established on 10-11-2006
Politeknik Malaysia (22 branches)
Community College (37 branches)

Table 2.3: List of Public Higher Institutions

2.4 Private Higher Education

According to Ramanathan S., Private Higher Education in Malaysia has been one of the remarkable success events in the past few decades. It has also allows the private sector to play a vital complementary role to the national education vision and effort.

The private higher educational institutions in Malaysia offers a wide range of programs such as certificate, diploma, and undergraduate degree by the private universities and local private colleges. The institutions also offer the postgraduate degree courses in order to cater the educations demand in Malaysia.

Malaysia's educational programmes offered by the private higher educational institutions has been rewarded with excellent quality. The private higher institutions governed by acts such as the Education Act 1996 in order to maintain its quality.

The table on the next page lists down among the successful private institutions in Malaysia;

Multimedia University (MMU)
Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN)
Universiti Tun Abdul Razak (UNITAR)
Universiti Teknologi Petronas (UTP)
Universiti Industri Selangor (UNISEL)
Open University Malaysia (OUM)
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR)
Universiti Kuala Lumpur (UniKL)
Limkokwing University of Creative Technology (LUCT)
Malaysia Science and Management University (MSU)
International University College of Technology Twintech (IUCTT),
Kuala Lumpur Infrastructure University College (KLIUC)
University College Sedaya International (UCSI)
HELP University College
Sunway University College
Cosmopoint International University College
Taylor's University College
Nilai International University College

Table 2.4: List of Private Higher Institutions

2.5 Fields of Studies in Malaysian Higher Education

Field of study is the academic discipline or the branch of knowledge that offered in the education industry. It is taught and researched at the college or the university levels. In the Malaysian higher education, there are few fields of study that can be chosen. The wide variety of field of study offered by both public and private higher education institution.



Agriculture
Art, Design & Music
Business Administration & Management
Computer & Technology
Education
Engineering & Technical Skill
Health & Welfare
Humanities
Language Studies
Law
Manufacturing & Construction (Construction)
Manufacturing & Construction (Manufacturing)
Medicine
Science & Mathematics
Service (Transport/Security/Translation/Children/Secretarial)
Service (Hospitality & Tourism/Food & Beverages/Culinary)
Social Science
Social Science (Communication)

Figure 2.1 List of Field of Study

The fields of study are mostly offered in every public universities and community college in Malaysia. Some private university such as University Technology PETRONAS only offered two main field of subject, which is the Engineering field and the Information Technology.

2.6 Scholarships and Education Loan

Scholarships are an award of a financial aid for the student in order to help them to further their education. The scholarships commonly given to the best students who achieved flying colors in their exams. As in Malaysia, there are various types of scholarships to be chosen from either from the government and from the private industry such as PETRONAS, Telekom, and Maxis etc.

As for the other financial aid, which is the student loan is to help the students to pay for their education tuitions and the living expenses. This type of loan is the same with the other loan in the market but with much lower interest. In Malaysia, the organization that plays the role in giving out the student loan is the National Higher Education Fund Corporation (PTPTN).

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The methodology that been used in these system was the waterfall model which includes all the System Development Life Cycle – SLDC. The reason for using the waterfall model was that this system would have to undergo one by one of the stage before it can proceed to the next stage. This is because this system might face the problems in which no one can maintain the system thus the system must run smoothly in order to avoid any problems in the future. The waterfall model built based on the below structure:

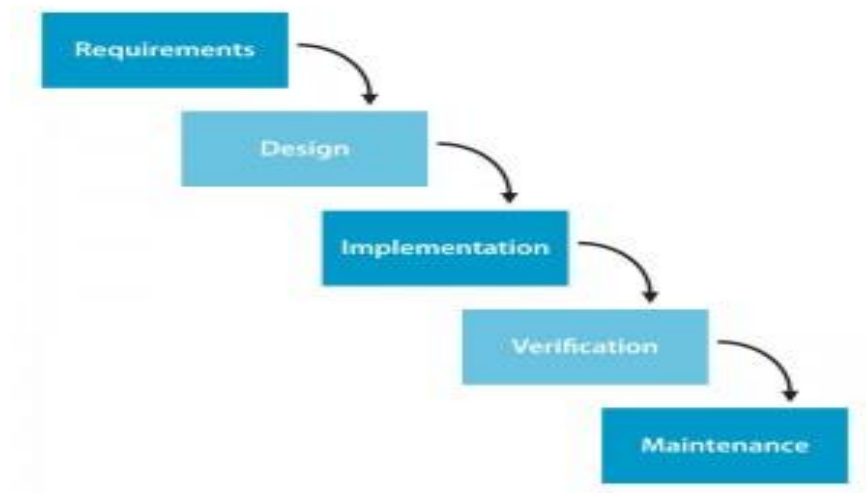


Figure 3.1 Waterfall Model

The waterfall model consists of:

- i. Analysis about the system or the software.
- ii. Designing the basic design for the to-be system.
- iii. Designing the detail design.
- iv. Implementation and testing stage.
- v. Integration and maintenance of the system.

3.2 Project Phases

3.2.1 Phase 1: Definition Study / Analysis

In this phase, research conducted in order to find out about the software, and the objectives of doing the project. The problem statement analyzed in order to have a better understanding of the problem encountered. The requirements of the One Stop Study Centre are gathered in order to understand the functions and performance that will be built on this project. By doing all the research and information gathering, the system's requirement and objectives are then established.

- Outcome
 - i. Definition of the project scope.
 - ii. Purpose of the project.

3.2.2 Phase 2: Basic Design

After the first phase, the developer will brainstorming about the basic design of the project. This will include all the basic and most important function for the project. The system architecture needs to be established including the system's software system abstraction and the functionality. This website intended to help the students to have a better understanding on the tertiary education level in Malaysia. It gathers all the information on the tertiary level and presented in one website.

- Outcome
 - i. Finalizing the functions of the system.

3.2.3 Phase 3: Technical Design / Detail Design

In this phase, the developer will elaborate and discuss more on detailed on every function in the system that are going to be implement. During technical design phase, all the software of the system will be used in order to come out with an interface. More elaboration on the database that will be use, the connection between every page and the connection for online chatting for admin-user will be discussed.

- Outcome
 - i. Preliminary layout of the system.
 - ii. Functions and technical design are finalized.

3.2.4 Phase 4: Construction / Implementation

The construction or the coding will be generate in this phase and it will takes quite a time in order to get a good output for all the designing phase. During this phase, developer will write coding to create the entire related interface that need to be included in the website. The connection between the webpage and the database are built through the Xampp application using the localhost installed in the laptop. Apart from that, plug in for online chatting for admin-user will also be done during the constructions phase. be

- Outcome
 - i. The design been finalized.
 - ii. System built using the HTML language and Xampp for database connection.

3.2.5 Phase 5: Testing

At this phase, the whole design and its construction will be test on its functionality. The developer project teams will together test run the system and try to successfully connecting the database and the system. Database entry for the website will be done as one of the system testing, other than that will be the system testing for the online chatting plug-in and system testing for the information handling from the admin page.

Any error occurred will be discussed and the system will be under the construction phase one more time for any alteration.

- Outcome
 - i. Project test-run.

3.2.6 Phase 6: Integration

During this phase, the developer will work on integrating the system to the web world. The integration must be successful and the database has to be connected to the system in order to avoid any errors to the system during the integration phase.

- Outcome
 - i. Project implemented in the web.

3.2.7 Phase 7: Management and Maintenance

After the integration phase, maintenance by the developer needed in order to keep the system run smooth and to update all the changes (if any) for the ease of the final user.

- Outcome
 - i. System updated and error-free.

3.3 Research Methodology

Research methodology used in order to identify problems, investigating and analyzing the data collection process.

Technique used was survey. Total questions of 9 was sent out to a group of students that had just finished their Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia examination as they were the target group of this project. This survey conducted in order to collect their response on the system that will be implanted.

3.4 Key Milestone

Below are the milestones of the project. The first activity is finished before being able to continue to the next according to the waterfall model sense.

Activities for FYP 1	Week
Selection of Project Title	2
Submission of Proposal for Research	3
Submission of Extended Proposal	6
Proposal Defense and Progress Evaluation	10
Submission of Interim Report	12
Activities for FYP 2	
Submission of Progress Report for FYP 2	4
Pre-EDX	11
Submission of Dissertation	11
Final Presentation VIVA	12
Submission of Final Dissertation	14

Table 3.2 Key Milestone

3.5 Gantt chart

To ensure that the project to- be will not run behind schedule, a Gantt chart had been proposed to marks the time and datelines for every steps/methodology of the project.

No.	Project Activities	Week													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Selection of Project Title														
	Search for Project Title														
	Project Title Approval														
2	Submission of Proposal for Research														
	Writing Project Proposal														
	Submit Proposal and Approval														
3	Submission of Extended Proposal														
	Perform Literature Review Research														
	Identify Project Methodology														
	Design Project Flow and Gantt Chart														
	Submit Extended Proposal														
4	Proposal Defense/Progress Evaluation														
	Prepare Presentation Slide														
	Present Proposal Defense														
5	Submission of Interim Report														
	Project Works Continue														
	Submission of Interim Draft Report														
	Interim Report Approval														



Process



Suggested Milestone

Table 3.3 Gantt Chart FYP 1

No.	Project Activities (FYP1)	Week													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	System Development and Implementation														
	Development Phase														
	Implementation														
2	Submission of Progress Report														
	Writing Progress Report														
	Submit Progress Report														
3	Pre-EDX Presentation														
	Prepare Presentation Slide														
	Present for Pre-EDX														
4	Submission of Dissertation														
	Writing Dissertation														
	Submit Dissertation														
5	Viva : Oral Presentation														
	Project Works Finished														
	Prepare Presentation Slide														
	Present for Viva														
6	Submission of Final Dissertation														
	Writing Final Dissertation														
	Submit Final Dissertation														



Process



Suggested Milestone

Table 3.4 Gantt Chart FYP 2

3.6 Tools Required

To develop this project, there are several tools and requirements needs to be filling to run the system. Below is the minimum requirement and tools required:

- Personal computers with Windows platform, 1 GB RAM (minimum), 80 GB hard-disk space, including 115 MB of available space on the hard disk that contains the operating system.
- Notepad application for coding
- Xampp for database connection
- MIT AppInventor for android application
- Zopim for online chatting

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 System use case

In order to understand the project, diagrams need to be drawn out. All the functions and the process flow will be presented in the form of diagrams before any implementations could take place.

Below is the use case diagram of One Stop Study Centre.

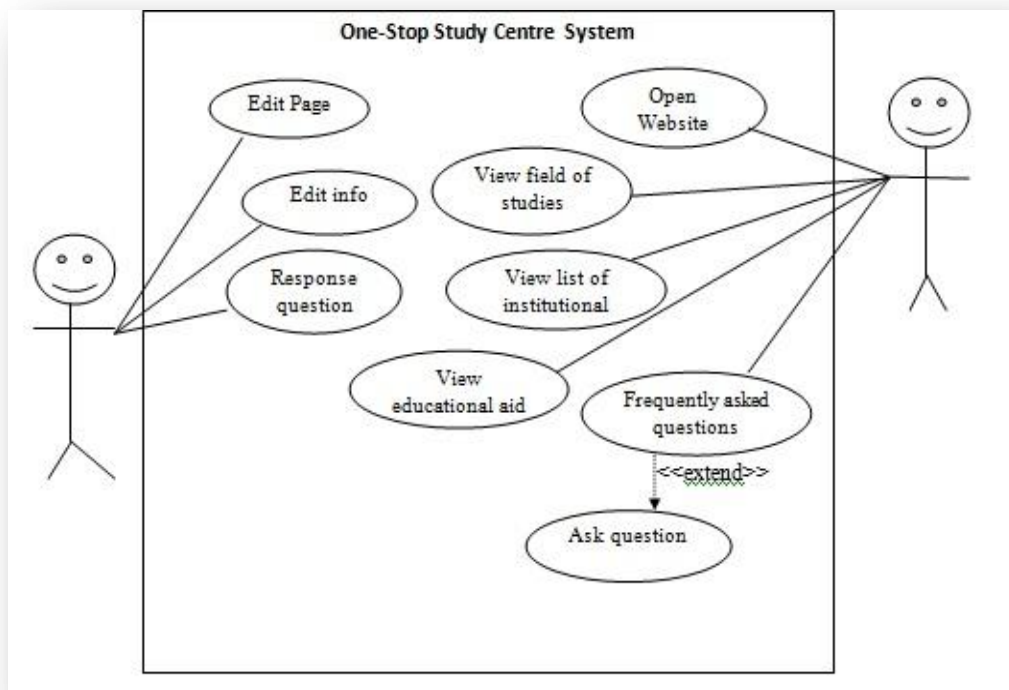


Figure 4.1 Use case diagram

4.2 Literature Review Findings

From literature review research, the findings are:

- There are many educational institutions in Malaysia in both public and private sector.
- Educational financial aid is available to the students in all levels of higher education.
- There are many fields of studies that are available in Malaysia.

4.3 Survey

Survey has been done for the purpose of data collection method for the development of the project. The main target group is the student who has finished their high school or Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia examination. This survey has been distributed through email link and 26 responded to the survey.

The objective of this survey is to collect the response from the students towards the new system that will be implemented in the web. There are 9 questions to be answered by each participant. Details and discussion of the survey questions are as follows.

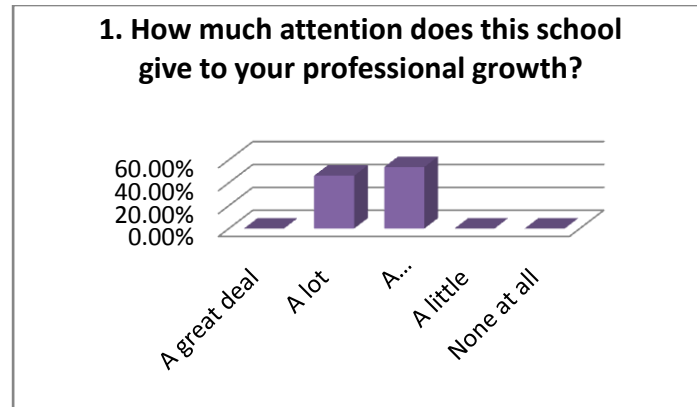


Figure 4.2 Question 1

The first question is more concerning about the student's achievements in their schools. Most of the students answered moderately amount and some of the student finds their school really paying attention to their professional growth.

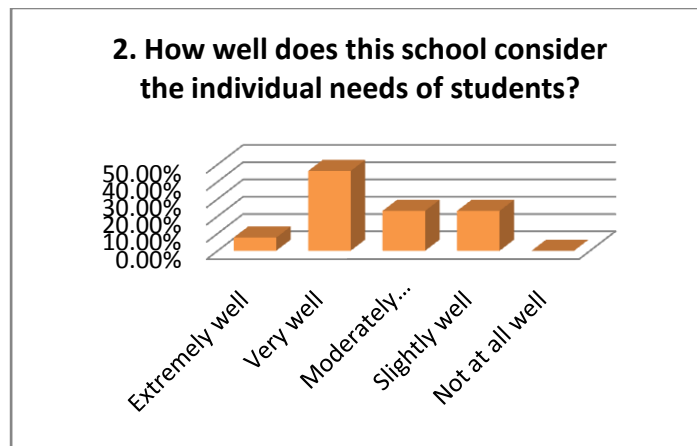


Figure 4.3 Question 2

For the second question, most of the students answered the school has consider their individual needs e.g future education path in schools. The student answered very well and none of the responded answered not well. Thus, the schools did pay more attention to their students.

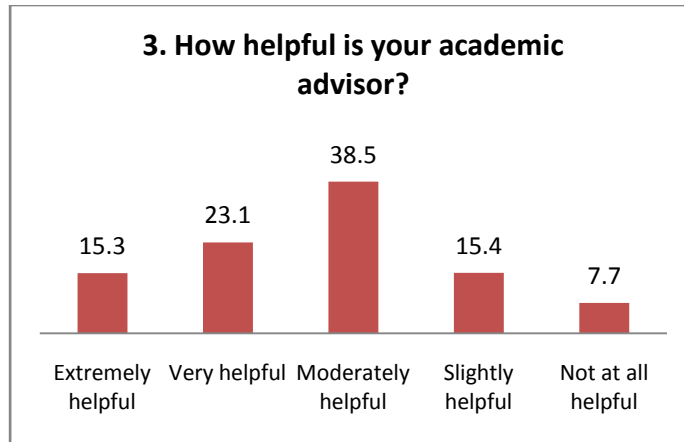


Figure 4.4 Question 3

The third question answered by the student is heavy on the moderately helpful. Nevertheless, some of the students by 7.7% answered not at all helpful in which can be conclude that the academic advisor did not spend more time discussing on the student's achievements and giving advises on the future education for the students.

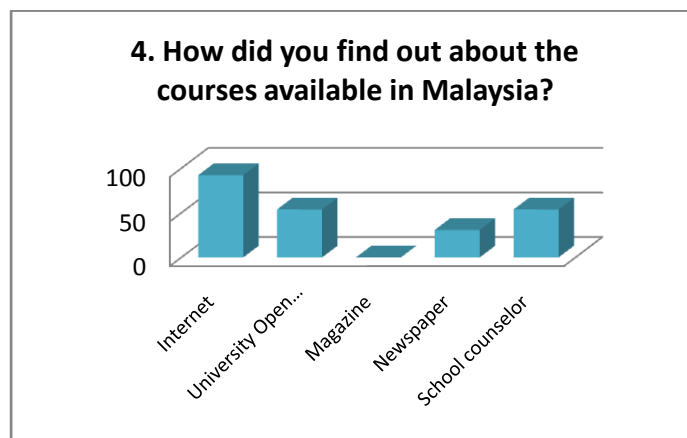


Figure 4.5 Question 4

Question 4 in the survey asked the responded on the sources of the courses available in Malaysia. Most of the students answered were the Internet followed by the University Open Day with the difference of more less 30%. This can be conclude that, without the power of internet the student might not be exposed to the courses available in Malaysia and in another point of view, the website could be best implemented to help the students in Malaysia.

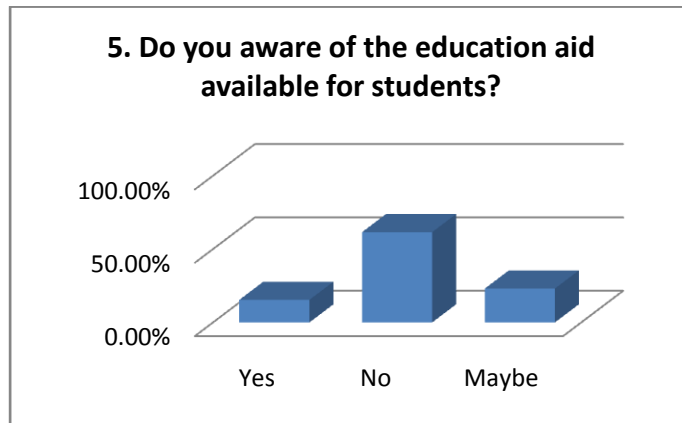


Figure 4.6 Question 5

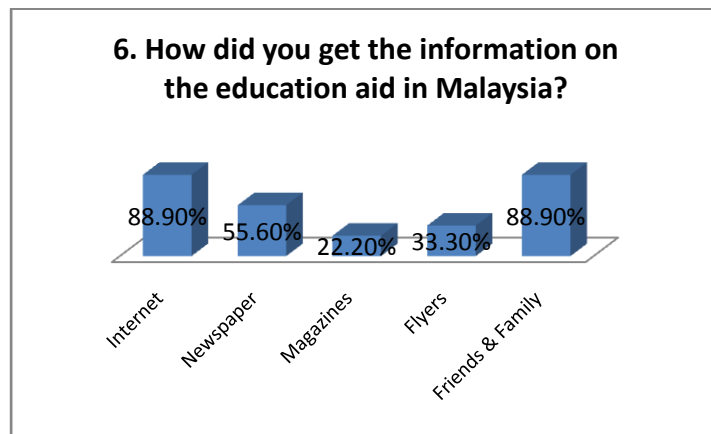


Figure 4.7 Question 6

As for question number 5 and 6, the questions asked on the education aid that available in Malaysia for the students. Most of the students are not aware of the education aid in Malaysia and few of the respondents answered them maybe and know about the education aid. Those who are aware of the education aid responded that they get the information about the education aid in the internet followed by the newspapers.

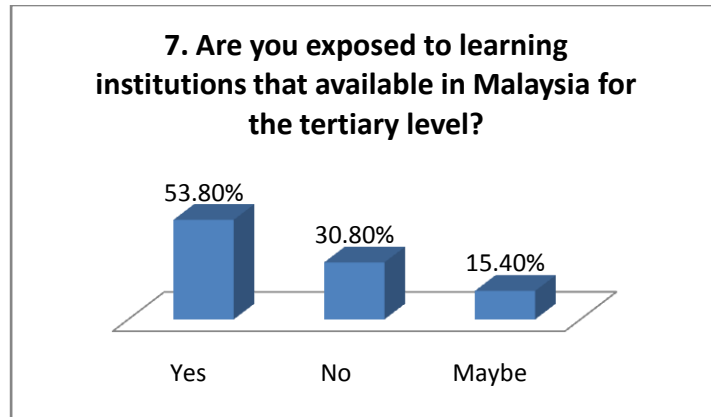


Figure 4.8 Question 7

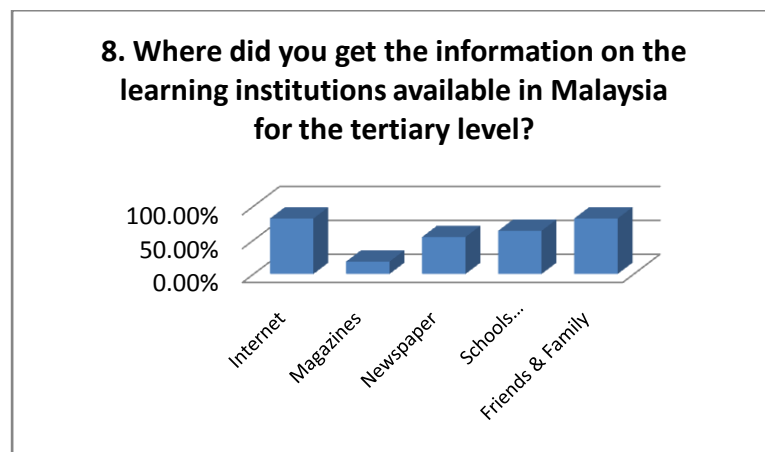


Figure 4.9 Question 8

As for question number 7 and 8, the questions asked on the learning institutions that available in Malaysia for the students. Most of the students are exposed to the higher learning institutions in Malaysia yet few of the respondents answered they do not about it. Those who are exposed of the higher learning institutions responded that they get the information about the education aid in the internet followed by the newspapers.

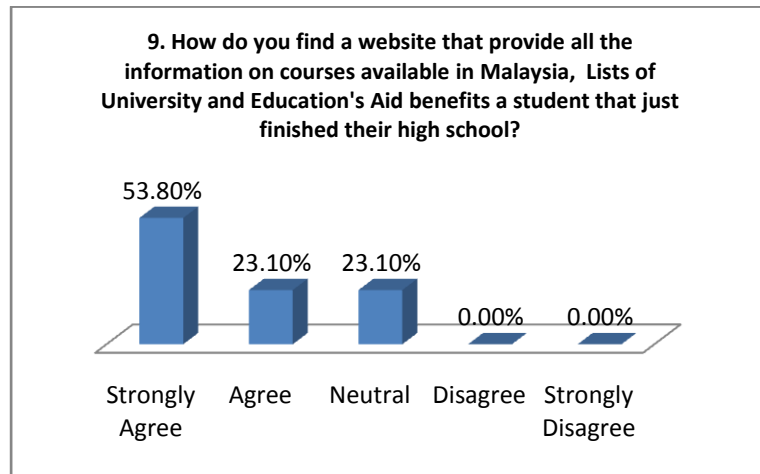


Figure 4.10 Question 9

The last question was the student's opinion on the implementation of One Stop Study Centre website for the Malaysian students. Most of the students agreed by 53.8% and the other half were neutral about it.

4.4 Storyboard

The figure shows the storyboard of the system. The systems, runs under the same template for each page, will have the same function and the interfaces are user friendly and fixed. The user will find all the menus and sub menu on the fixed location of the page and the live chat button will always be available in all interface template.

The menus on the top will includes the entire main page for the system which is the home button, list of education institutional in Malaysia, list of field of studies available in Malaysia and list of education financial aid. The sub menu list will keep changing according to the main menu chosen for example, if the user clicks on the list of education aid, the sub menu will changed to all the list of the institutional in Malaysia and the user will be required to click on each sub menu in order to view its content.

If the end user needs assistance or inquiry while browsing through the website, a live chat will be available for the user to ask questions. The live chat will activate once the user click on the live chat button. The live chat somehow will only be available during the office hour, which will be from 8 am until 5 pm. Later than that, the users need to fill up the e-form in the feedback tab in order to leave question(s).

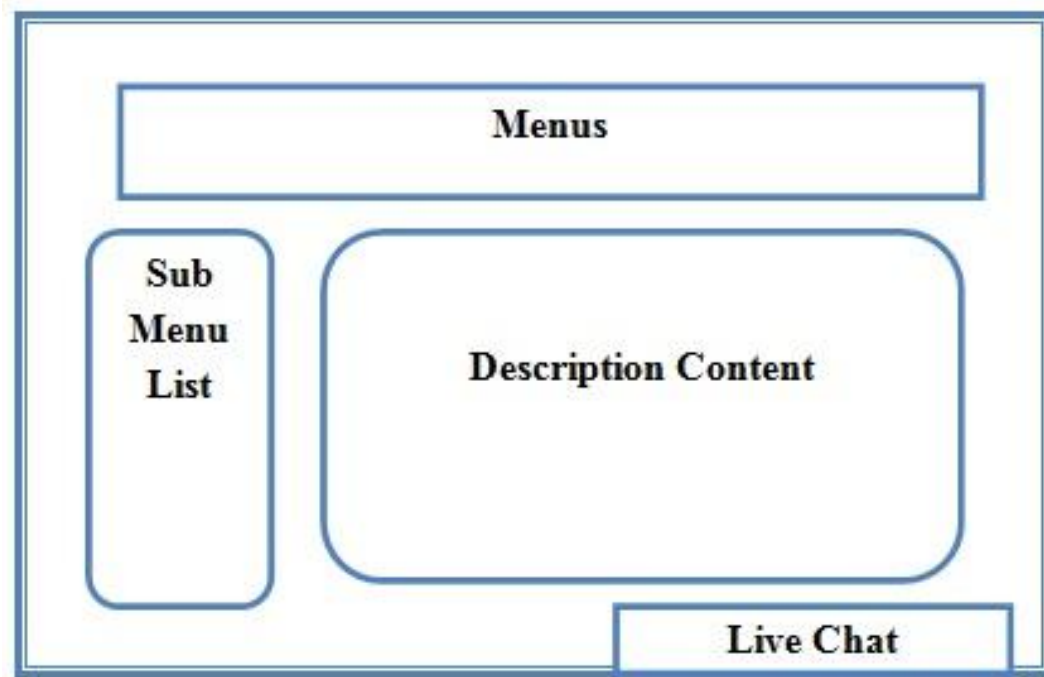


Figure 4.11 Project Storyboard

4.5 System Development Progress

After the implementation of the storyboard and the system requirements, the system had been developed according to its criteria and requirements. The system development took place for about four months to be completed.

The project developed using the html language and PHP language for every pages integration. Xampp is used for the purpose of the system's database which saves all the data inserted by the user in the interface. Instead of that, the database keeps all the information that available on the website for alteration of data in the future.

The figure below showed the first interface for the project which is the main page.



Figure 4.12 Home interface

The home page interface consists of the information about the website – website description and the objectives/aim for the website. The page basically informing the objectives of the website and a little brief of description of what to expect from the website as a whole. Apart from that, the website provides a news column for the admin to post any recent news regarding to any matters about the website.

The interface for home page includes the few tabs for the user to choose from – Home tab, List of Courses tab, List of University tab, Educational Aid tab and the Contact tab. The users need to click on the tab in order to view the information that available in the website.

The screenshot below shown the interface for the list of courses pages;



Course Name	Mode
Agriculture	view
Accounting	view
Art education	view
Business administration & management	view
Computer & Information Science	view
Culinary Arts	view
Education	view
Aerospace Engineering	view
Civil Engineering	view
Electrical Engineering	view
Chemical Engineering	view
Mechanical Engineering	view
Petroleum Engineering	view

Online - Click here to chat

Figure 4.13 List of Courses interface

The interface for the list of courses will display a lengthy list of all the list of courses that available in Malaysia. The students will click on the button view and view the respective courses available in Malaysia. After the button view clicked, the information about the course will be display to the user. The information will include a brief description about the course and the future job expectation.

The plug-in for the online chat will also be available in the page at every time for the ease of the user to interact with the admin personnel regard to any matters.

The screenshot below shown the interface for the list of list of institution pages;



Figure 4.14 List of University interface

In the list of university page, it will consist of five additional tabs on the right side of the page. The website provides the information on the description of the institution, the student admission information, lists of program offered by the institution and the contact information. Instead of that, the interface includes the back button to return to the list of institution's page.

The screenshot below shown the interface for the list of list of education aid pages;



Figure 4.15 Education Aid interface

In the education aid interface, the user will expect brief information about the education aid. The users need to click the button view on the list of the education aid to view the information. As for the time being, there are only 1 pages of information available for each education aid as the improvement will be done time to time in the future. The online chatting will also be available in this page for the ease of the user to interact with the admin personnel.

The screenshot below shown the interface for the list of list of contact pages;



Figure 4.16 Contact interface

The interface showed the contact tab interface which includes the feedback form and the contact information for the website. The online chatting will only operate during the office hour thus the feedback form is very useful in order to get the user to left any questions or feedback about the website. The data inserted in the form will be directly stored in the database and it can be display in the admin page for the future reference. The column on the right shows the contact information about the website this page will also be equipped with the online chat plug-in.

The screenshot below shown the interface for the list of list of database pages;

The screenshot displays the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named 'onestop' on a local host. The left sidebar shows the database structure, including tables like 'admin', 'contact', 'course', 'educational', 'feedback', 'introduction', 'news', and 'university'. The main panel shows a table listing for the 'onestop' database. The table listing includes columns for Table, Action, Records, Type, Collation, Size, and Overhead. The tables listed are: admin (1 record, 2.0 KiB), contact (1 record, 3.3 KiB), course (18 records, 33.8 KiB), educational (13 records, 66.2 KiB), feedback (2 records, 2.1 KiB), introduction (1 record, 3.3 KiB), news (2 records, 3.6 KiB), and university (36 records, 513.1 KiB). The total size of the database is 627.4 KiB. Below the table listing, there is a section for creating a new table on the database 'onestop', with fields for Name and Number of fields, and a Go button. A note at the bottom states: '1 May be approximate. See FAQ 3.11'.

Table	Action	Records ¹	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
admin		1	MyISAM	latin1_swedish_ci	2.0 KiB	-
contact		1	MyISAM	latin1_swedish_ci	3.3 KiB	-
course		18	MyISAM	latin1_swedish_ci	33.8 KiB	-
educational		13	MyISAM	latin1_swedish_ci	66.2 KiB	-
feedback		2	MyISAM	latin1_swedish_ci	2.1 KiB	-
introduction		1	MyISAM	latin1_swedish_ci	3.3 KiB	-
news		2	MyISAM	latin1_swedish_ci	3.6 KiB	-
university		36	MyISAM	latin1_swedish_ci	513.1 KiB	-
8 table(s)	Sum	74	MyISAM	latin1_swedish_ci	627.4 KiB	0 B

Figure 4.17 Database interface

The interface above showed the database that created for the website. The database consists of few tables to store the data information that will be display in the website. Instead of that, it also catches the information inserted by the user in the feedback form and displays it in the admin panel page.

The connection between the website and the database are through Xampp and it will be run all time to make the database integrated with the webpage.

The screenshot below shown the interface for the list of list of the online chat plug-in interface;

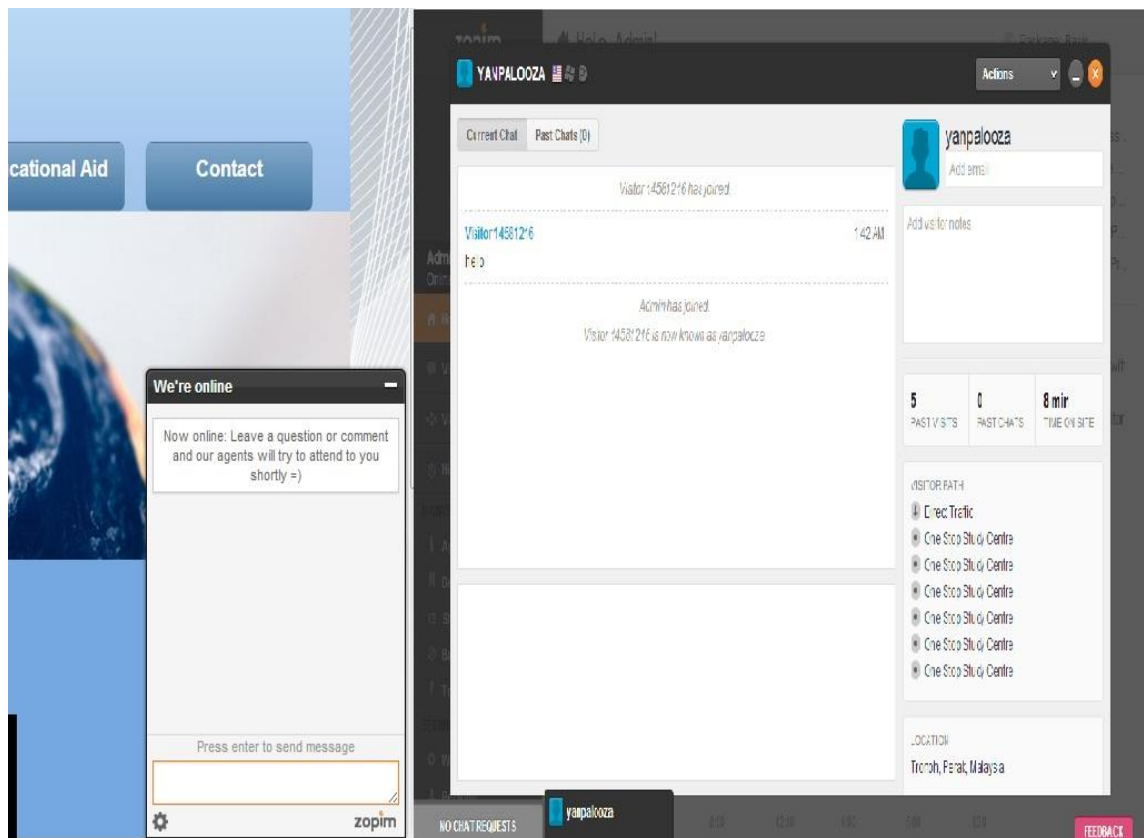


Figure 4.18 Chatting interface

The above screenshot is the interface of the online chatting for user and admin panel. The interface for the user shown in the left side of the picture, while the chatting handling for the admin showed on the right section. The admin can keep the data of the user by inserting the user's details in the control panel of the online chatting for admin. The user however can only reach the admin when the admin appear online. Anyhow, if the admin personnel happened to be offline, the user can still send messages to be read by the admin, when it appear online.

The interface for the admin panel chatting handling are shown below;

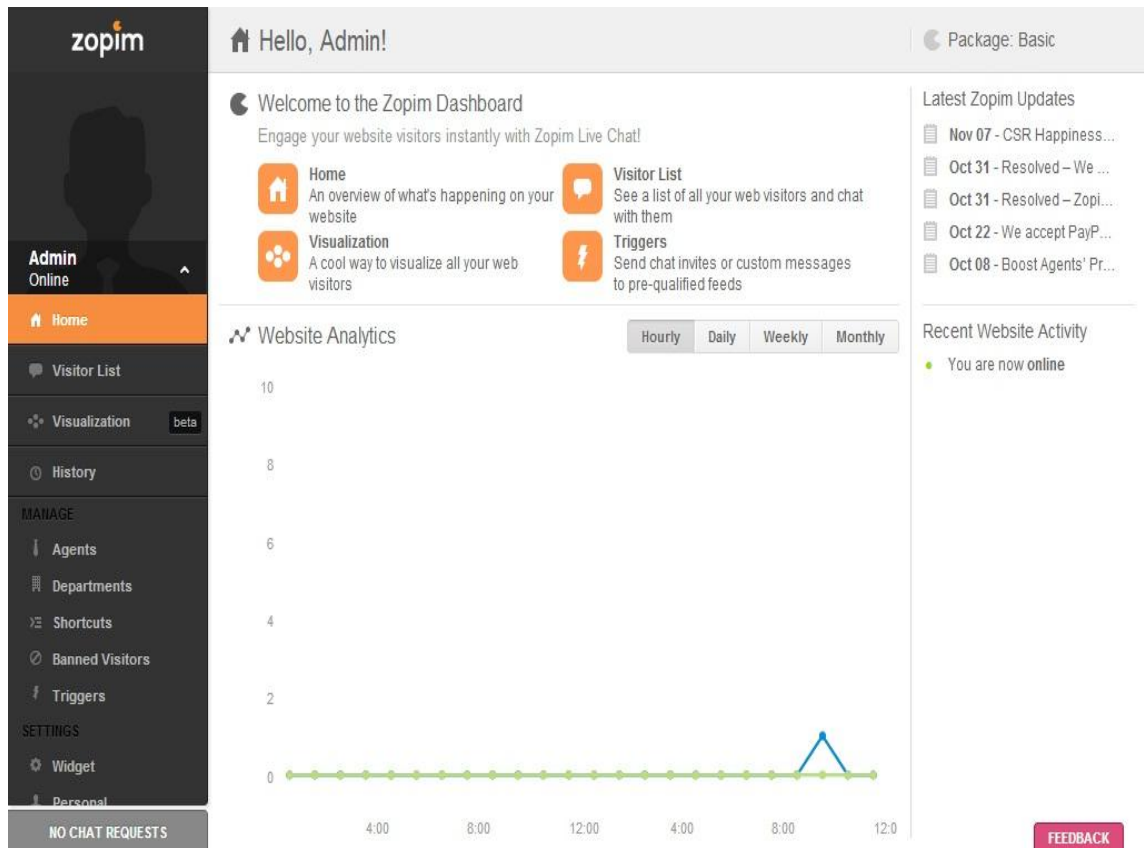


Figure 4.19 Admin panel chat interface

The chat handling for the admin consists of the home panel, visitor list and the history of webpage visited in every month. The admin panel for the chat will handle the entire chatting request when it appears online.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

There are few recommendations on improving this project in order to achieve its objectives in the period time provided. The recommendation that need to be done in order to achieve a better result of the expected output is to have an organized research and data gathering about the Malaysian Higher Education and the feedback from the expected end user – students and parents.

As for the research and data gathering activity, instead of conducting survey and questionnaire, the developer might as well spending more time opening up booth to the students and the parents in order to understand exactly about their opinion and suggestion they might have for the project. By getting close to the expected end user, the developer must give the understanding and explain the main objectives of the website so that the end user might as well understand the website in depth.

For future recommendation and plan, this project could be implementing using android application if the project gets high demand from the end user especially for the students. The project somehow needs to be implement in the web before it could be implement using the android application.

Apart from that, the website may include foreign universities details and enhance the details on the courses available in various fields. Though the current website does not include the foreign university and colleges, for future research it could get more list of education institution, list of courses available worldwide and several of other education aid.

As a conclusion, this project will be a good website for the student in Malaysia especially to those who wants to further their education to the tertiary level. The system will also benefit the parents as well as they could use the website to find the suitable courses, education institution and plan for their education aid in order to avoid problem regarding to their children's education matters faced by most of the parents nowadays. By the end of the stage, the system should work fine and beneficial to all the students in Malaysia.

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